January 3, 1776. NUMB. 2454.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, December 20, 1775.

THE Committee, appointed by the Aſſembly to ſettle the Accompts of the ſeveral Battalions and Companies of Aſſociators in this Province, with reſpect to Diſburſements for Drums and Colours, and Allowance to Adjutants, Fugal-men, Fifers and Drummers, will meet at the State-Houſe on the 15th Day of January next, where all thoſe concerned may attend, in order to have their ſeveral Demands adjuſted, and receive Orders for Payment.

The ſaid Committee are alſo directed to make Enquiry concerning the Contributions made by the People called Menoniſts, Omiſh Menoniſts, and Sunday Baptiſts in Lancaſter County, reſpecting the Uſe and Appropriation of ſuch their ſaid Contributions, in order to report the true State and Circumſtance thereof to the Houſe of Aſſembly at the next Meeting.—Therefore, thoſe who will pleaſe to give Information of the ſame, are deſired to attend at the Time and Place aforeſaid.

WHEREAS the late partnerſhip of LITLE and FLOWER did diſſolve on the 20th of November laſt; therefore, all perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN FLOWER, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without diſtinction; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid. Said FLOWER continues the buſineſs as uſual, at his new ſtore, one door above Elfrith's-alley, in Second ſtreet. JOHN LITLE, BENJAMIN FLOWER.

N. B. All perſons indebted to Jacob Heſton, and Company, by Note or Book debt, for dealings at their ſtore, at Samuel Cooper's Ferry, are deſired to make immediate payment to John Litle, at the ſaid ſtore, who carries on the buſineſs as uſual.

¶ 3 M. JACOB HESTON.

Germantown, December 28, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, containing near 10 acres, very pleaſantly and conveniently ſituated, on the main ſtreet in Germantown (adjoining the lots of Mr. Chriſtopher Sower, Printer, and John Bringhurſt, Coach-maker) for a Gentleman's country ſeat, or retirement from buſineſs. It has a fine level front of 161 feet, or more, on which is a good garden, the dwelling-houſe ſtands 80 feet back from the ſtreet, is 54 feet wide at the front, with 4 rooms, a cellar and 2 kitchens. The whole houſe was rebuilt in the beſt manner laſt year. At the front of the houſe is a well of excellent never-failing water, with a new pump in it, and another good drawing well in the yard, a good barn and ſufficient ſtabling for 6 creatures, and a ſtrong ſtone building in the orchard, fit for any uſe. There is alſo on the premiſes a fine orchard of two acres, with the beſt apple, pear, and other fruit trees; ſeveral acres of rich arable land, quite level, ſo that the manure cannot be waſhed away, a meadow of about one acre, through which runs a ſtrong ſtream of water, ſome woodland for poſts and rails, a good ſtone quarry, and the whole is in good fence. It is part of the tract commonly called Frankford Company Lands, ſubject to 5s. groundrent, which may be redeemed for 5 or 6 pounds. For terms, apply to the owner on the premiſes. ANTHONY STIEMER. ¶

To be SOLD, on the 13th day of January inſtant, purſuant to the power given to the ſubſcriber, by the laſt will and teſtament of John Steelman, deceaſed,

FORTY-TWO Acres of Cedar Swamp, in Greenwich, in the county of Glouceſter, in the Weſtern Diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey; which ſaid ſwamp is about a mile from a good landing on Clemall Creek, and about half a mile from Delaware river; and what renders it convenient to get out rails and poſt, &c. there is a ridge of land through the middle of it, and it will be either ſold together, or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may be ſhewn the ſwamp, with a draft of the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at her houſe, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

¶ MARY STEELMAN, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

A Four Years of an Engliſh Servant Girl's Time, ſuitable for either Town or Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of BLANCH ROBERDEAU, late of the city of Philadelphia, ſhopkeeper, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber, living in Glouceſter town, New-Jerſey, that they may be adjuſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to pay the ſame to ROBERT FRIEND PRICE, acting Executor.

N. B. To be ſold, a likely Negroe GIRL, who has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles. ¶

December 10, 1775.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Peter's townſhip, Cumberland county, an indented ſervant man, named *Daniel Duncan*, about 18 years of age, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 5 inches high, pretty much pock-marked, dark brown hair, and large grey eyes; had on, when he went away, a green ſailor's jacket, with ſleeves, a pair of white linen drawers, blue yarn ſtockings, and good ſhoes, with ſtrings in them; he ſtole a new beaver hat, and a new ſurtout coat, of a brown and white colour. Likewiſe the ſubſcriber loſt an old worked Pocket-book, in Philadelphia, with a ſervant's indenture, and ſundry papers. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in goal, ſhall have the above reward, and Twenty Shillings for the Pocket-book and papers, paid by WILLIAM ADAIR.

Said ſervant lived with William Cambell, in the ſame place. ¶

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on Lancaſter road, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the 11th of December, 1775, at night, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, riſing 9 years old, with a ſmall ſtar on the forehead, paces and trots well, and works well in the gears, being rubbed with them. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or TWO DOLLARS for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS WILLIAMS. ¶ 4 W.

At the Requeſt of a Number of GENTLEMEN, and particularly ſome reputable FARMERS,---is now Printing by Subſcription, by JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior, for the Advantage of the Country in general,

RURAL ŒCONOMY:

OR ESSAYS ON THE

PRACTICAL PARTS OF HUSBANDRY.

Deſigned to explain ſeveral of the moſt important Methods of conducting FARMS of various Kinds; including many uſeful Hints to GENTLEMEN FARMERS, relative to the œconomical Management of their Buſineſs.

CONTAINING, among other ENQUIRIES,

OF that proportioned Farm, which is, of all others, the moſt profitable.---Of the beſt Method of conducting Farms that conſiſt all of Graſs, or all of Arable Land.----Of the Means of keeping, the Year round, the moſt Cattle on a given Quantity of Land.---Conſiderations on the œconomical Conduct of Gentlemen Farmers.----Of the cheapeſt Way of manuring Land.---Of the Comparative Profit of Farming different Soils.---Of the New Huſbandry.---Of Experimental Agriculture.---Of the Management of Borders of arable Fields.----Of Periodical Publications concerning Rural Oeconomies.

To which is added, The

RURAL SOCRATES:

Being MEMOIRS of a COUNTRY PHILOSOPHER.

By the AUTHOR of the FARMER'S LETTERS.

Hoc Opus, *hoc* Studium *parvi properemus et ampli*;
Si Patriæ *volumus, ſi nobis vivere cari.*

CONDITIONS.

I. It will be printed on the ſame paper and type with the SPECIMEN; will contain between three and four hundred pages (large Octavo) and finiſhed in about two months.

II. The Price to Subſcribers, in blue boards, will be ONE DOLLAR, bound, *Ten Shillings*. To Non-ſubſcribers the Price will not be leſs than *Twelve Shillings*, in blue boards.

III. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve books to have a thirteenth gratis.

As this work if properly circulated muſt prove of general utility to this country, it is hoped it will not want proper encouragement. It is well worthy the peruſal and particular attention of every inhabitant on the continent, citizens as well as countrymen. Gentlemen who rent out farms will find their advantage in diſtributing them among their tenants.

*** Subſcriptions are gratefully received by ſaid JAMES HUMPHREYS, jun. in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Black-horſe alley, Philadelphia.

NOW SELLING, by ROBERT BELL, BOOKSELLER, in THIRD-STREET,

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N. B. At ſaid BELL's may be had, Cheſterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Burgh's Political Diſquiſitions, 3 vols. Cullen's Lectures on Materia Medica, Jones on Wounds, Fractures, Camp and Military Hoſpitals, &c. &c. &c.

This Day is Publiſhed, and to be ſold by

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A CORRECT MAP of the great river St. Lawrence, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, and that part of New-England, in which may be ſeen the march of Col. Arnold, from Caſco-Bay to Quebec, by the way of Kennebec river: Ornamented with ſmall plans of Quebec, the town of Halifax and its harbour, and a ſmall perſpective view of the city of Boſton.

Fine Maccuba Snuff to be had of ſaid AITKEN, price, Ten Shillings per bottle.

RUN away, on Tueſday, the 26th day of December, 1775, from the ſubſcriber, an indented apprentice (bound to learn the Maſon's trade) named CHARLES RINE, a German, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, has light brown hair, much freckled with ſummer ſpots, and has a ſcar on his left eye; had on, and took with him a blue mixed broadcloth coat, an old blanket coat, blue velvet jacket, one red and one light coloured ditto, a pair of black everlaſting breeches, one pair of check and two pair of linen trowſers, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, 3 pair of ſhoes, one pair of grey leggings, and 4 or 5 ſhirts. Said apprentice did clandeſtinely take away his indenture, of which there is near two years to come, which he will perhaps uſe in place of a paſs; his father lives near York-town, which courſe ſaid apprentice has perhaps taken. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals in Pennſylvania, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM KREEG.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 19th of December laſt paſt, a dark red MARE, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, paces and trots, has a white ſtar on her forehead, two white ſaddle-marks, but no brand; moſt of her mane-hair hangs down on her left ſide, and ſhe has a ſhort tail. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD, and reaſonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN MILLER. ¶

Saliſbury, November 9, 1775.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the beginning of Auguſt laſt, four Calves, two of which are Steers, one of them about one year old, large of his age, is a dark brindle, not any white marks about him; the other half Steer is about ſix months old, dark brown, has ſome ſmall white marks about him: Likewiſe two Heifer Calves clear red colour, without any white marks whatever, are about nine months old, have neither brand nor ear-mark. Any perſon or perſons giving the owner notice, ſo as he may get them again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN BOYD, ¶

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Cumru townſhip, Berks county, ſome time ago, a STEER, about 4 or 5 years old, of a mouſe colour, with a white [illegible] over the back. The owner proving his property, pays for this advertiſement, and takes him away, by applying to JACOB CRITTER, in Lancaſter townſhip, Lancaſter county. December [illegible]

BOSTON, November 24.

Laſt Saturday a fire broke out in a houſe occupied by Capt. Fenwick, at the corner of Green's Lane, but it was happily extinguiſhed without much damage. It was occaſioned by a defect in the chimney.

WATERTOWN, *December 14.*

A ſloop, with 19 head of cattle, bound from Nova-Scotia for Boſton, and a brig laden with Tory furniture, from Boſton for Halifax, were taken to the eaſtward about twelve days ſince.

Laſt Saturday night the Continental Troops entrenched at Litchmore's Point, oppoſite Weſt-Boſton, and the weather being very thick and foggy, the enemy did not diſcover them till yeſterday afternoon, when they diſcharged about 40 or 50 cannon and bombs, which we hear ſlightly wounded one man.

CAMBRIDGE, December 21.

Capt. Martindale, in one of our privateers, was lately decoyed near to one of the enemy's ſhips of war, in the Bay, and was unhappily taken and carried into Boſton.

Capt. Manly has within a few days paſt taken another valuable prize, a ſloop from Virginia, bound to Boſton, loaded with corn and oats; fitted out and ſent by Lord Dunmore.

Laſt Friday night ſeven American maſters of veſſels, who had at different times been taken by the enemy and carried into Boſton, made their eſcape from that place. From one of them we have obtained the following intelligence, viz. That all the drugs and medicines in the town have been ſeized for the uſe of the army.—That on the 14th inſtant General Howe iſſued orders for taking down the Old North Meeting-houſe, and 100 old wooden dwelling houſes and other buildings, to make uſe of for fuel.—That veſſels are fitting out for the Weſt-Indies, in order to get ſupplies for the garriſon.—That Capt. Martindale, mentioned above, with his officers and men, were ſent to England.—That one Morriſon, who officiates as a Preſbyterian miniſter, being appointed ſearcher of thoſe people who were permitted to leave the town, promiſed, on receiving a bribe, to let a perſon bring out 240l. ſterling in caſh and plate; but afterwards baſely deprived him of the whole of it.

That recruiting parties out of each regiment are going to England:—That two regiments and a number of light horſe, under convoy of a frigate, were embarked for Halifax:—And that there were not in the town, proviſions ſufficient to ſupply the navy and army for a longer time that ſix weeks.

It was yeſterday reported that the above two regiments, &c. were ſailed for Rhode-Iſland.

PROVIDENCE, December 16.

Yeſterday Mr. Philip Palmer arrived here from Quebec, by way of Lake Champlain. He was taken in a fiſhing veſſel the 5th of October laſt, by the ſloop Gen. Gage, on her paſſage from Boſton to Quebec, which place he left the 21ſt of November, and was at Col. Arnold's Head-Quarters, 7 leagues from the city, on the 23d. The Col. with his detachment has been within muſket ſhot of the walls, taken 4 priſoners, and killed 2 men in a barge belonging to the Lizard Frigate: He was fired on from the walls, and had two men wounded, one of whom is ſince dead. He was waiting to be reinforced by Gen. Montgomery, and expected ſoon to be in poſſeſſion of the place. Thirteen ſail of veſſels from Montreal had fallen into the hands of Gen. Montgomery, having on board 1500 ſuits of cloaths, 150 cheſts of arms, 900 barrels of pork, 700 barrels of flour, but they had thrown overboard large quantities of powder before they ſurrendered.—The Gaſpee brig and a ſnow eſcaped, on board of which Gen. Carleton got to Quebec diſguiſed, with about 40 regulars. Before Mr. Palmer left the city, 147 recruits had arrived from Newfoundland, 40 marines had been landed from the Lizard with her guns, and it was expected Carleton would muſter about 500 men to defend the place, but the Canadians in general refuſed to take up arms.

Several veſſels, loaded with fuel, proviſions, &c. bound to Boſton, were laſt week taken, and carried into Beverly.—A privateer from Plymouth has likewiſe taken ſeveral ſmall craft, bound to Boſton with proviſion and fuel.

NEW-YORK, *December 28.*

We are credibly informed, that the people of the Maſſachuſetts Bay have completed 13000 ſuits of ſoldiers clothes entirely of their own wool, flax, and manufactory, ſince the battle of Lexington.

We are informed by a gentleman who left the camp at Cambridge on Tueſday week, that a party of the Continental army, who had entrenched on Litchmore's Point, were obſerved by a frigate of 20 guns, that was lying within muſket ſhot of them, who ſoon began a heavy cannonading on them, which our people immediately returned with intereſt, and fired three ſhot through her quarter, two into her ſtern, and damaged her rigging conſiderably, which occaſioned her to move her ſtation.

Extract of a Letter from Cape Nichola Mole, dated November 13, 1775.

"There is very great preparation making in this quarter to receive a number of French troops; lodgings are engaged for the officers, barracks building and refitting to receive the men at Cape Francois as well as here. I have it from the beſt authority here, who ſay, it is kept a profound ſecret at home, but a ſevere blow is to be ſtruck by them and the Spaniards, who are to act together."

By a veſſel from the Weſt Indies, arrived at Providence, we learn, that a proclamation from St. Jago's was lately publiſhed at the iſland of Barbados, forbidding the inhabitants of that iſland holding any correſpondence with the United Colonies, on pain of being [illegible] and declared—Similar proclamations have been made, or will be publiſhed in all the Engliſh Weſt-India Iſlands.

From [illegible] OST.

SIR,

THE follo[illegible] e copy of a letter sent [illegible] certain [illegible] y [illegible] d your publication of it will [illegible]ge many of your readers, particularly your very humb[illegible] ervant

BRITANNICUS.

My Lord, *Norwich, Sept.* 1, 1775.

IT is impoſſible to conceive what great, what glorious, what ſurprizing effects, the late ſagacious and thundering Proclamation has produced in this populous and once flouriſhing city. Thouſands of old women and children, who have long prayed for the deſtruction of the Junto, and a return of employment, are terrified out of their ſenſes, and become ſo loyal, through fear, as to be willing to reſign their lives into the Miniſter's hands; and to pronounce all his meaſures not only innocent, but meritorious. What a pity it is, that I cannot ſay as much of the men in general, who, Engliſhmen like, obſtinately maintain that life, liberty and property, are ſacred things, and ought not to be ſported with by any man, or particular ſett of men, upon earth. To urge, as I frequently do, that Kings can do no wrong, and that thoſe commanders and men who ſeize ſhips, ſteal proviſions, ſet fire to ſtores, deſtroy towns, and murder their fellow-ſubjects, are authoriſed by the Crown and the Miniſtry, is to urge nothing, for they impudently and ſeditiouſly aſſert, that a title or an office can never ſanctify a crime; and ſwear, that if Lord North, or his Maſter, was to enter their houſes *vi et armis*, to kill, pillage and deſtroy, that they would make them pay dear for their temerity, and ſhould be juſtified by the laws of God and the conſtitution. Juſt as much reſpect is paid by them to the noble, high-ſounding, expreſſive, God-like attributes of omnipotent, uncontroulable and ſupreme, when applied to Parliament; for many, my Lord, incredible as it may appear, have had the audacity and diſaffection to ſay publicly, that ſupremacy does not imply infallibility, and that if an act is paſſed, which is inconſiſtent with every principle of juſtice and humanity, that it ought to be inſtantly repealed, or univerſally oppoſed and reprobated: Nay, ſome were even ſo ſeditious as to affirm, that had the ſame miſchievous laws (as they are eſteemed) the ſame bills of pains and penalties been paſſed, and impoſed upon the City of London for the riot in St. George's-fields, as were paſſed and impoſed upon the town of Boſton for the riot there, that the whole kingdom would have been alarmed, and revenged the injury. If this is ſtrictly true, it is in my opinion one of thoſe diſagreeable truths, among many others, which ought to be ſuppreſſed, as every man by conſidering it may at once judge of the merit or demerit of the moſt important and alarming cauſe, that ever was agitated or thought of by any Miniſter under Heaven. For this ſalutary purpoſe therefore (the ſuppreſſion of diſagreeable facts) I humbly ſubmit it to your Lordſhip's and the Junto's conſideration, whether a maſſacre of an hundred or two of Proteſtants in the metropolis would not be an excellent manœuvre; I am perſuaded it would awe and enjoin ſilence wonderfully. 'Tis true, there is a little cruelty in it; but after the tranſactions above recited, what occaſion is there for delicacy or heſitation? Not doubting but that you will think this intelligence of the utmoſt importance to the State, and wiſhing that thoſe principles which have ſo long determined the Junto in every meaſure of government, may at laſt be amply rewarded, I remain, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt devoted and very humble ſervant,

PETER POIGNARD.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

To the PRINTER.

WHEN we reflect on the preſent unnatural war with our American brethren, it is ſufficient to excite in us the deepeſt concern, and the moſt melancholy foreboding. A retroſpective view of the former union and harmony that once ſubſiſted between us and the Colonies, and the preſent animoſity that is now daily increaſing; a conſideration of this would ſoften the moſt obdurate heart into grief and contrition. Nor is this the only calamity; our commerce on the brink of ruin, and our natural enemies enriched by our diſtreſſes. America is the ſcene of action, rapine, plunder and bloodſhed are the daily concomitants of this once flouriſhing and happy people. We receive frequent news of victory gained over the Provincials by our troops. What great benefits can we reap by ſuch conqueſt? Some will tell us it is the only method of reducing them to obedience, and a proper ſenſe of their duty. On the contrary, ſo far from bringing them to ſubmiſſion, it will tend to exaſperate and aggravate them more, and only occaſion them to ſtrain every nerve to make a more powerful oppoſition. Nor is this the only evil ariſing from thence, for they will commence to manufacture among themſelves, and nature affords them every opportunity of ſo doing. What then will become of our trade? Our poor will be ſtarving for want of employment, and our manufactures ruined. Further, Suppoſing that the King's troops gain ſeveral victories over them, their numbers are ſo great, that they can receive reinforcements much ſpeedier than our army poſſibly can. Hence the abſurd notion of their being reduced to obedience by force of arms is vain and groundleſs. What advantage would accrue to us in their ruin? By diſtreſſing of them we ſhould injure our American traders, and in proportion to our commercial connections, it would become a public calamity. Hence it is evident, our intereſts are mutually connected. For as the proſperity of the parent is the intereſt of the child, ſo alſo the welfare of Great-Britain is the intereſt of America.

If this be a juſt delineation, it appears that what diſtreſſes the one, muſt injure the other. Again, I would enquire, What good can ariſe from the reſtriction of their trade? Some deem that a means of reducing them to obedience. On the contrary, they conſider ſuch a proceeding as an aggravation of their grievances, and therefore it is more likely to plunge them into deſpair——The reſult of which is revenge. Beſides, what injures their trade is detrimental to our own; for if we do not import, we cannot export. It exceeds the power of language to depict, words expreſs, or thought conceive the horrors of civil war.

From what has been obſerved we may learn, that it is highly impolitic to aim at reducing a people by fire and ſword to a bare ſubmiſſion, who have been ſo highly beneficial to this country. They have revived our trade, and enriched our merchants; they have ſupplied us with food, and in return we have ſent them the produce of our manufactures. Thus they have proved very uſeful and valuable brethren; and ſhould this nation loſe their lucrative commerce with America, it will be a very eſſential injury. We are alſo given to underſtand, that all coercive meaſures are to bring them to own the ſupremacy of the Britiſh legiſlature. With reſpect to this, ſurely they formed a part of that legiſlature by repreſentation, it is not likely they ſhould own the ſupremacy of that wherein they are not beneficially included. Hence ſuch reaſons are abſurd. When all things are conſidered, it will appear that it is by far moſt conſiſtent with good policy to ceaſe compulſive meaſures, which is certainly a dreadful alternative; to decide by the ſword, what the gentle hand of reaſon ſhould determine. But alas! when there is a beginning, the end is not eaſily foreſeen. May we be enabled as a nation, and as individuals, to implore the mercy of the Great Diſpoſer of all times and events, to interpoſe in our behalf, and avert the impending ſtorm.

JUVENIS.

ST. GEORGES, *(Grenada) November* 4.

WE are credibly informed that his Majeſty's Secretary at War has iſſued orders for the augmentation of the 60th regiment to four battalions, which are to ſerve in the Weſt-Indies. His Majeſty's ſixth regiment, now quartered in St. Vincent, are under orders to proceed to North America early in the ſpring. The 48th regiment is to be ſent to Great-Britain; but the men fit for ſervice, in that corps, will be draughted into the ſixth, which is to be augmented with two companies. Captain Lieutenant Edwards of the ſixth is appointed a Captain, and Enſign Bradcock of the ſame regiment a Lieutenant in one of thoſe additional companies, and are under orders to repair to London, as ſoon as poſſible, and to take with them a ſufficient party for recruiting.

Nov. 25. The gale of wind which happened at St. Kitts extended to the neighbouring iſlands, where its effects were alſo ſeverely felt. At St. Euſtatia many buildings ſuffered conſiderably by the great ſea that ſet in, and the heavy rains waſhing down the cliff. Forty eight ſail of veſſels that were in the road when the gale began put out to ſea, excepting a ſloop belonging to St. Vincents, which was driven aſhore and totally loſt; the others have ſince returned, except a ſnow, belonging to Amſterdam, and two ſmall veſſels, which were light and ſuppoſed to have foundered. At St. Martins ſeven veſſels were loſt; and great damage was done on ſhore in moſt of the Leeward Iſlands, particularly on thoſe eſtates which are contiguous to the ſea.

A ſimilar diſaſter befel St. Domingo on the 28th of Auguſt, but infinitely more prejudicial in its conſequences. About twenty veſſels were driven aſhore and totally loſt, with the greateſt part of their crews. The beſt cultivated and moſt populous diſtrict of the iſland, called the Plain, was entirely laid waſte; almoſt all their ſugar works and other buildings being either unroofed or thrown down; the canes levelled or torn up by the roots, and almoſt all their proviſions carried away by the floods.

A flag of truce from Martinico brings advice, that ſix battalions infantry, conſiſting of about 4500 men, under convoy of ſeveral men of war of the line, lately arrived at that iſland, where, it is alledged, they are to do the duty of the militia, which are to be aboliſhed.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 3.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, December 4, 1775.

"I have juſt arrived here from Quebec, from whence I have been driven, on account of my refuſing to take arms againſt the American troops. Gen. Montgomery's behaviour in this country will gain him great honour, as he has all along acted with the greateſt humanity and integrity. He is now on his way to Quebec with about 3000 men, and I ſuppoſe will be in poſſeſſion of that garriſon in a few weeks. Gen. Carleton has about 1200 fighting men with him, but the extenſiveneſs of the walls, and the different places that his troops muſt repair to, on an alarm, will ſo divide his force, that to me it appears certain they cannot hold out long. His rigorous treatment of the Americans in Quebec, from the firſt entrance of the troops into the country, would take up more time than I can ſpare, but to crown the whole, he has turned us all out, giving us two days to prepare, but not ſuffering us to take any thing.

"There will certainly be a ſtrong army to retake Canada in the ſpring; the General has ſent home a number of pilots to bring the fleet here early. I ſuppoſe the Congreſs will ſend men here to defend it, and indeed, ſhould they garriſon it with 10 or 12000, it will not be in the power of Britain to retake it."

In CONGRESS, December 26, 1775.

"WHEREAS this Congreſs, by a reſolution paſſed the 15th day of July laſt, did direct, that every veſſel importing into theſe colonies, gun-powder, ſalt-petre, ſulpher, and other military ſtores therein ſpecified, within nine months from the date thereof, ſhould be permitted to load and export the produce of theſe colonies, to the value of ſuch powder and ſtores aforeſaid, the non-exportation agreement notwithſtanding, by permits from the Committees of the ſeveral colonies: To the end, therefore, that this Congreſs may be the better informed of the quantity of military ſtores which are or ſhall be imported, and of the produce exported in conſequence of the reſolution aforeſaid,

"*Reſolved*, That it be recommended to all Committees, by whom any permits under this reſolution have been or may be granted, to tranſmit to this Congreſs, from time to time, a true account of the military ſtores imported, and of the produce exported, with the price and value of both. *Publiſhed by order of Congreſs*,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, December 29, 1775.

Reſolved, That as the importation of any univerſally neceſſary commodity, and the exportation of our produce to purchaſe the ſame, muſt give a proportionably greater opportunity to our enemies of making depredations on the property of the inhabitants of theſe Colonies, and occaſionally diſtreſſing them by intercepting ſuch commodities, it is earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral Aſſemblies or Conventions immediately to promote, by ſufficient public encouragement, the making of SALT in their reſpective Colonies.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

On Sunday morning laſt, about two o'clock, a fire was diſcovered in the Printing-office of the ſubſcribers, which unhappily conſumed the ſame, together with the whole ſtock of paper, types and preſs:—It burnt with ſuch fury that no perſons could enter the doors.—By this misfortune they are reduced to the neceſſity of acquainting their *kind cuſtomers*, that it is no longer in their power to ſupply them with the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY.—Whilſt the publication continued, it was their conſtant ſtudy to give *ſatisfaction* to their readers; but as this accident has deprived them of the means of proſecuting it, they take this early opportunity of returning their *unfeigned thanks for paſt favours*, and hope for a continuance of that FRIENDSHIP which induced ſo many gentlemen to patronize their paper.

STORY and HUMPHREYS.

The PROCESS *for extracting and refining* SALT-PETRE, *according to the method practiſed at the Provincial Works in this city.*

Publiſhed by order of the COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

SALT-PETRE, or Nitre, is found in a large quantity in different materials, ſometimes mixed and incorporated with ſtones, and in earths which are expoſed and open to all weathers; but the moſt common places where it is found, is in the earth which forms the floor either of ſheep, horſe or cow ſtables and ſheds, in old out-houſes, in cellars, and under barns where any animals uſually ſhelter, or any other covered place where any animal or vegetable ſubſtances mixed together with earth have been collected, and have laid a long time; and it is ſaid thoſe places where tobacco is manufactured, &c. produce it. A very important part of the Salt-petre maker's knowledge conſiſts in a judicious choice of the materials, and no directions can be given that will avail much; a few experiments properly attended to will afford more inſtruction than any written directions; nevertheleſs, by way of caution, it may be proper to obſerve that where ſtables are conſtantly uſed you muſt take the earth which lays near the manger, otherwiſe it will have too great a mixture of the urine and dung of the animals, which will produce Sal Amoniac inſtead of Salt-petre*, and it is conſidered as a rule for the choice of materials, that the longer they have lain together, the greater chance there will be of getting Salt-petre out of them.

When the materials are collected they extract and refine the Salt-petre by the following eaſy proceſs, which I ſhall divide into ſix parts, to render it plain and eaſy of comprehenſion, viz.

1. To make the lye.
2. The firſt boiling to prepare it for filtering.
3. Filtering or ſtraining the lye.
4. The ſecond boiling to ſeparate the ſea ſalt and prepare it for chryſtalizing.
5. Chryſtalizing the Salt-petre.
6. Refining the chryſtals of Salt-petre.

Firſt, *To make the lye.*

Take a tub or tubs, according to the extent of your works, but not to exceed the ſize of half a hogſhead in depth, make a hole in the bottom near one edge, fit a plug or ſpile to it, lay a wiſp of ſtraw over this hole, then fill the tub lightly with the earth which you have found to contain Salt-petre, pour as much cold water on it as will fill the tub to the brim, after it has ſoaked into the earth keep your tubs in a warm place that the water may not freeze, and in about ten or twelve hours draw off the water at the hole in the bottom, till it has all drained off; this water will have diſſolved a great part of the Salt-petre that was in the earth and runs off very foul, and is what we call the lye.

Secondly, *Of the boiling to fit it for filtering.*

Take any kind of boiler and put your lye into it, in the foul ſtate which it was drawn off of the earth, cover your boiler with a lid, and boil the lye away with a briſk fire, to about one fifth the quantity, if it ſhould be reduced ſomething more or leſs it is not material, this firſt boiling being only to prepare the lye for ſtraining, which is better done while it is hot than while it is cold, and the reducing of it in quantity makes the operation of filtering it more expeditious.

Thirdly, *To filter or ſtrain the lye.*

Prepare yourſelf with a caſk which muſt be proportioned to the quantity of your lye, put a falſe bottom in it about two or three inches above the true bottom, or otherwiſe make a kind of lattice work with ſtrips of boards or ſmall twigs, in the ſame manner as is uſed in ſetting common lye tubs, on the top of this falſe bottom or lattice work, a layer of ſtraw muſt be placed, the ſtraws being cut of a proper length to extend acroſs the tub, and muſt be laid about two inches thick, as even and parallel with each other as conveniently can be, over this another ſuch layer of ſtraw muſt be put ſo as to croſs it, and of about the ſame thickneſs, this ſtraw muſt be preſſed down, and confined by ſome ſlips of boards laid acroſs it, tight within the tub, on this ſpread ſome cut ſtraw an inch or two in height, then add ſome live aſhes about five inches thick, laſtly have a piece of board about the ſize of a plate to place upon the top of the aſhes, in order to break the fall of the lye when poured into the tub. The tub thus prepared is called an aſher. If the tub for this purpoſe ſhould not be properly proportioned to the extent of your works, as was before obſerved, the quantity of aſhes may be too great, and you will be diſappointed of getting Salt-petre, having Pot-aſh inſtead thereof. At the Provincial Works their filtering veſſels or aſher will contain better than a barrel, in which they put near a buſhel of aſhes, this is ſufficient for the lye drawn from twenty tubs of earth at leaſt, each the ſize of half a hogſhead, of courſe where you have but one ſuch lye tub, the aſher muſt be ſmall in proportion, and not have above one twentieth part of that quantity of aſhes; perhaps ſome may think the aſhes wholly unneceſſary, but for their information I would obſerve, that in general the Nitre will not ſhoot into chryſtals, without either aſhes or pot-aſh being added to the lye, it being abſolutely neceſſary to detach the Salt-petre from other unfit ſubſtances which it had joined to in the earth.

The aſhes ſhould be changed every fourth time your filtering veſſel is uſed, but the other parts of the tub may continue ſo long as you can refine your lye through it; this kind of filtering tub will be ſcarcely neceſſary unleſs the making Salt-petre is intended to be continued, then it will fully recompence the trouble and expence of making it, as it refines the lye expeditiouſly and well; if a ſingle or a few experiments are only intended to be made, ten or twelve inches depth of cut ſtraw put into a caſk with the proper quantity of aſhes above it, will anſwer the end very well.

The filtering tub or aſher being prepared, pour the lye after the firſt boiling hot out of the boiler into the ſaid tub, and draw it gently off, return it back again two or three times until it comes off clear and fine.

Fourthly, *Of the ſecond boiling, to ſeparate the ſea ſalt from the lye, and to ſtrengthen the lye to prepare it for chryſtalizing.*

The lye which has been ſufficiently refined by running through the filtering veſſel, muſt now be returned into the kettle, and boiled a ſecond time, but with a more gentle fire towards the latter part of the boiling, otherwiſe it would be apt to boil over; the boiler muſt be kept covered during this boiling in the ſame manner as was directed in the firſt boiling. To know when the lye has boiled away enough in order to ſeparate the ſalt, examine it from time to time by putting about a ſpoonful of it in a ſaucer and ſetting it in a place where it will cool, if it is of a proper ſtrength a great part of the lye will harden, and ſhoot in the form of chryſtals, or ſometimes in grains

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* *At the Provincial works in this city cellar dirt is chiefly uſed, as it has been found to contain a greater proportion of Nitre than any other earth they have met with.*

if the quantity of ſea ſalt be great; when this is the caſe the lye is boiled almoſt enough.

When the lye is boiled to this ſtrength, if there is any ſea ſalt it will ſettle to the bottom of the boiler, and ſhould be taken out with a ſkimmer, and put into ſome ſuitable veſſel, for the Salt-petre lye to drain off into the kettle; this ſalt retains ſome Salt-petre in it, and is ſaid to be very ſuitable to cure meat with, and by a further refining may be purified fit for table uſe.

The reaſon aſſigned for the ſea ſalt's ſettling to the bottom is, that water will melt the Salt-petre more readily than it does ſea ſalt, but when the lye is weak, or has more water in it than is barely ſufficient to diſſolve the Salt-petre, it will then diſſolve ſome ſea ſalt, but as ſoon as the water is boiled away ſo much that there remains only enough to diſſolve the Nitre, the ſea ſalt then ſettles to the bottom, for the Nitre lye of this ſtrength has no more power to diſſolve the ſea ſalt, than water has to diſſolve a ſtone.

After all the ſea ſalt is taken out, which can be done by this method, continue the boiling until about one fourth of the remaining lye is boiled away, then it muſt be put into a tub large enough to contain the whole of it; this tub is called the *ſtander*, and is ſomething broader at bottom than at top, having a tap fixed about two inches above the bottom; let the liquor ſtand in this tub till it is nearly as cold as new milk, by which time the groſs, foul matter which will not diſſolve in the water will have ſettled to the bottom, and amongſt it there uſually is a good deal of ſea ſalt, as the liquor is not capable of retaining ſo much ſalt diſſolved in it after it has cooled as while boiling; the liquor is now ready for chriſtalizing, which forms the fifth part of the progreſs.

Fifthly, *To Chriſtalize the Salt-petre.*

Having any kind of a veſſel, either of metal, wood, &c. provided it is large enough; at the provincial works they have ſmall tubs that will contain about three gallons each; the liquor prepared for chryſtalizing by the former part of the proceſs is drawn out of the ſtander by the tap into theſe tubs as long as it will run tolerably clear, filling them about two thirds full, then ſet theſe tubs in a cool cellar and let them remain there twenty-four hours at leaſt, if it has been boiled ſufficiently the Salt-petre will be formed into beautiful chryſtals, but ſomewhat foul; pour off the liquor that remains and ſet the tubs on one edge to drain; this liquor is called the mother lye, and ſhould be returned into the kettle with your next boiling, or may be further boiled down by itſelf and ſet out to chryſtalize again, as it is very ſtrong of Salt-petre; if there ſhould no Salt-petre be ſettled in your tubs after ſtanding the time directed, it is a ſign that your liquor has not been boiled enough, therefore you ſhould return it again into the kettle, and boil it about one half away, proceeding as has been already directed to ſeparate the ſea ſalt, &c.

Sixthly, *Of the refining.*

When you have a ſufficient quantity of Nitre made, you may proceed to refine it, which is performed thus.—Put your Nitre into a boiler that will hold about one third more than your quantity of Nitre, add as much water as will cover the whole maſs one inch, after it has ſoaked through it put it on a gentle fire, keep continually ſtirring it quite to the bottom till the Salt-petre has all diſſolved, take off the foul ſcum as it riſes, which you muſt continue to do as long as any appears, when the ſcum has nearly done riſing the ſea ſalt muſt be taken from the bottom of the kettle with the ſkimmer, and which ſometimes is nearly one ſixth part of the Salt-petre: it will be proper for you to taſte this as you take it out of the kettle, or you will be apt to be deceived by its appearance while wet, by its reſemblaace to the wet Nitre which you have in the kettle to refine, bnt it is readily diſtinguſhed from it by the taſte.

When you have taken all the ſea ſalt out of the kettle, put into the liquor while a boiling about one quarter of an ounce of powdered allom for every 25 lb. of Salt-petre, and in proportion for any other quantity, it will occaſion it to boil violently and a great foul ſcum to riſe, take off the foulneſs, and have ſome cool water at hand to add to prevent the liquor from boiling over, which it would otherwiſe do; you muſt continue the boiling a little while after the addition of the allom, then take the kettle off the fire, cover it over with a coarſe wet linen cloth, and lay a cover of boards over that, ſet it in a cool place in a cellar, &c. where it muſt remain about two or three days, then pour off the liquor, or mother lye, and drain it from the Salt-petre by ſetting the kettle an edge, when drained turn the kettle bottom upwards for to get your Salt-petre out, which will by this time be formed in a handſome cake, if it is not ſufficiently refined this time, repeat this ſixth part of the proceſs over again, and you will have it ſufficiently fine for any purpoſe, then put your cake on a heap of dry aſhes, which will imbibe and draw off all the moiſture that remained in the cake, if not, renew the heap of aſhes till it does. This concludes the whole buſineſs of extracting and refining Salt-petre fit for the Powder-maker, as it is practiſed at the Provincial Works.

THE foregoing proceſs has already had the experience of many perſons in the province, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, and town of York—it is ſimple, and may be practiſed in families without any additional expence of fuel, or even of labour, as it only requires the overſight of any perſon in the evening after the work of the day is concluded.—The proceſs is here deſcribed with ſuch preciſion and exactneſs, the Committee have reaſon to think few or none will fail in the undertaking, but if that ſhould ſometimes be the caſe, in the firſt attempt, from too little attention to the directions given, a ſecond would doubtleſs ſucceed.

The Aſſembly of this province have granted a premium of £25 per hundred weight, which is 5*ſ.* per pound for all Salt-petre made in this province, and thrown into the public magazines—and the Committee of Safety, through whoſe hands the premium is to paſs, do hereby, for the next three months, leave it in the option of the makers of this article to receive one-fourth of the weight thereof in Gun-powder, to be delivered to the ſeveral perſons appointed to take in the Salt-petre in the different counties within this province, the names of whom will be publiſhed ſoon.

The Committee need not remark to any intelligent and ſenſible man in the province, the indiſpenſible neceſſity there is of inſtantly providing ourſelves with large quantities of Gun-powder—when the quarrel between the Mother Country and the Colonies is drawing to a haſty deciſion by arms, when the miniſtry threaten to overwhelm us the enſuing year, with numerous mercenary ſoldiers, brought even from the moſt diſtant and barbarous nation in Europe—at a time too, when, from the wicked vigilance and induſtry of this miniſtry, every court in Europe has been ſolicited and prevailed on ſo far, to aid their deſigns againſt our liberties, as to refuſe ſelling us either arms or ammunition.—But thanks to Almighty God, we have thoſe means and reſources within ourſelves, which, if not ſhamefully neglected and overlooked, will confound all their artifices and conſpiracies; the principal of theſe is the knowledge of making Salt-petre, by which we may, in a very ſhort time, if it is practiſed by every family in the country, who are ſurrounded by abundant materials for the purpoſe, be relieved from the neceſſity of depending on a precarious ſupply of Gun-powder, purchaſed at a ruinous expence in foreign countries.

That this is not a fallacious repreſentation or a deceitful hope, held out to the people, will appear from this conſideration, that five pounds of Salt-petre, which may be made in as many days, produced from 20,000 families, would afford a ſtock of Gun-powder for a large army, leaving a ſufficiency for cannon both for forts and batteries, and for the field.

The Committee, in this publication, hold out every motive to invite their countrymen to this undertaking, that can poſſibly engage the human heart—There is the love of the public good, which, they doubt not, fully poſſeſſes almoſt every breaſt—there is intereſt—ſhould theſe ſtrong incentives alone not be of ſufficient energy to overcome the reluctance natural to ſome to engage in any work, that has the appearance of novelty—there is the love of pleaſure, which, among ſportſmen, can be gratified at preſent in no other way, but by a criminal breach of a regulation dictated by ſelf-evident neceſſity.

The Committee, from theſe conſiderations, cannot entertain a doubt of extracting immediately from this ſource the richeſt treaſures—to a free people more valuable than the mines of Peru or Mexico to their poſſeſſors, it is affording them a certain means of defending their natural and chartered rights, and handing them down unimpaired a fair inheritance to their children and children's children to the lateſt poſterity.

By order of the Committee of Safety,

WILLIAM GOVETT, *Clerk.*

In Committee, Bucks County, December 26, 1775.

This Committee, deſirous as much poſſible to prevent every ſpecies of impoſition and extortion, which deſigning perſons, prompted by a ſordid attachment to ſelf intereſt, and the preſent ſcarcity of ſundry articles of goods, may be tempted to commit, have directed the republication of the ninth article of the Continental Aſſociation; and all ſhopkeepers and other retailers of goods are requeſted to be particularly attentive thereto, as a wilful violation thereof will neceſſarily incur the penalties recommended in this and the eleventh article of ſaid aſſociation.

Ninth Article. Such as are venders of goods or merchandize will not take advantage of the ſcarcity of goods, that may be occaſioned by this aſſociation, but will ſell the ſame at the rates we have been reſpectively accuſtomed to do for twelve months laſt paſt. And if any vender of goods or merchandize ſhall ſell any ſuch goods on higher terms, or ſhall in any manner, or by any device whatſoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no perſon ought nor will any of us deal with any ſuch perſon, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatſoever.

By Order of the Committee,

HENRY WYNKOOP, Clerk.

In Committee, Cheſter County, December 26, 1775.

Extract from the Votes of Aſſembly.

"All battalions now formed, as well as thoſe hereafter to be formed, are deſired to make the neceſſary returns of their officers, with their reſpective ranks, to the Committee of their county, and the Committees are deſired to certify ſuch returns with the reſpective rank of each battalion in their county, to the Committee of Safety, that commiſſions may be iſſued immediately for every officer in conformity with theſe rules." Art. 24. This Committee taking the foregoing regulation into conſideration, *Reſolved*, That the reſpective Colonels of the militia of this county be, and they are hereby requeſted, to make the neceſſary returns of their officers, with their reſpective ranks, to Col. Anthony Wayne, Chairman of this Committee; and he is hereby impowered and deſired to certify ſuch returns with the reſpective rank of each battalion in this county, to the Committee of Safety, by the 20th day of January next. And it is further recommended that each townſhip, or ſufficient number of aſſociators to form a company (after the companies already formed are full) that hath not already choſen their officers, do immediately proceed to elect them, that returns may be made as above directed. And it is further earneſtly recommended to the aſſociators of this county to acquieſce under, and ſubſcribe their names to the rules and regulations for the better government of the military aſſociators, as formed by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, until there may be an opportunity of an amendment. And they are deſired to pay a ſtrict regard and attention to the 23d Art. which is in theſe words—"No commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officer or private, ſhall withdraw himſelf from the company to which he belongs, without a diſcharge from the commanding officer of the battalion, nor ſhall ſuch perſon be received in any other company without ſuch diſcharge."

Reſolved, That *Anthony Wayne*, *James Moore*, *Francis Johnſton*, Eſquires, Doctor *Samuel Kennedy*, *Caleb Davis*, *William Montgomery*, *Perſifor Frazer*, and *Richard Thomas*, Gentlemen, or any five or more of them, be appointed, and they are hereby appointed to repreſent this county (if occaſion be) in Provincial Convention for the enſuing year.

Extract from the Minutes,

By order of the Committee,

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Secretary.

On Monday the Hon. Continental Congreſs appointed John Patterſon, Eſq; Adjutant to the firſt battalion of Pennſylvania regulars.

MARRIED. On Thurſday night, Mr. GEORGE GRAFF, Merchant, to Miſs NICHOLSON, both of this city.

¶¶ The MEMBERS of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are requeſted to take notice, that on *Friday* next, between the hours of *Two* and *Five* in the afternoon, an *Election for Officers* will be held at the Society's Hall: At which time and place the *Treaſurer* will receive the *Annual Payments*.

ERRATA. In the ſecond paragraph of Gov. Franklin's meſſage to the Council (inſerted in No. 2451 of this paper) for "opinion you *have*" read "opinion you *gave*." And for "has been conformable" read "has been *too* conformable."

The Northern and Southern POSTS not arrived when this Paper went to preſs.

To be SOLD, in Mount-Holly,

THREE Dwelling-Houſes, with about an Acre of Ground to each Houſe, Part of which is Meadow, a ſmall Stream of Water running through each Lot.—The Premiſes is a very convenient Situation for a Mill, if the Water of an adjoining Saw-mill was led acroſs the Road, which Water is alſo to be diſpoſed of by the ſubſcriber, living on the Premiſes, to whom, or to RICHARD WELLS, of Philadelphia, Application may be made for further Particulars. JACOB PARKER. ¶6w

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of January inſtant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Peter Hay, in Third-ſtreet, near the corner of Race-ſtreet, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage, tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances; ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near the corner of Race-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in front 15½ feet, and in depth 60 feet; bounded by ground of Robert Correy, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 34s. ſterling, deemed a proportionable part of a certain larger groundrent, to which the above and other premiſes are ſubject; late the eſtate of John Biles; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

THE HOUSE and STABLES, at the Sign of the Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia; it is a large convenient houſe, built for the purpoſe of an Inn, five large rooms on the firſt floor, to entertain companies, two large kitchens, cellars under the whole, 16 lodging rooms on the ſecond and third ſtories, beſides four large garret rooms for ſervants; four rooms in the houſe can be made into two, which will entertain from 80 to 100 gentlemen; the ſtables will hold 83 horſes, all plank floors, and laid into four feet ſtalls; never leſs than from 50 to 60 conſtant horſes in the ſtables; the lofts will hold from 80 to 100 tons of hay; coach-houſes and ſheds for carriages; graineries, which will hold from 100 to 1500 buſhels of grain; large dung-hole; a ſtraw houſe; and a large flat for drying clothes. The buildings all in the beſt order, and the tenant may have poſſeſſion in one month, or as ſoon as it is convenient for him. For terms, apply to JOHN LITTLE, living on the premiſes.

THE Time of an Engliſh SERVANT GIRL to be SOLD, who has three Years and four Months to ſerve; underſtands plain Cookery and Houſe-work. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

THE PUBLIC are to take Notice, that the Partnerſhip of MOORE and ROWAN is diſſolved from this Date. *Philadelphia, January 2, 1776.* §

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of *Jeremiah Patterſon*, late of Cheſter county, that the Auditors appointed by the Court, intend to meet at the houſe of John Scott, in the townſhip of Willis-town, in ſaid county, on the 30th day of this inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning; at which time and place, thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid *Patterſon*, are deſired to attend with their accounts and vouchers, that their accounts may be proved before them according to law; the Auditors intending to make their report to the Court, as ſoon as poſſible, that a Dividend may be made among the Creditors: Such, therefore, as do not attend, may blame none but themſelves, if they ſhould be excluded. All perſons indebted to ſaid *Patterſon*, are deſired to come and pay the ſame forthwith, to prevent coſts.

JOSHUA ASHBRIDGE,
First-Month 2, 1776. ISAAC MASSEY,
¶ JESSE GARRETT.

JAMES CLARK, and SON, Dyers in general,

BEG Leave to inform the Public, that they dye ſilk garments and ſkaine ſilk, all manner of colours, and dreſs them properly; they alſo dye cloths, ſhalloons, and all manner of woollen goods; mens clothes dry or wet ſcoured; likewiſe jeans, fuſtians, and all manner of cotton goods; cotton, linen, yarn, and worſteds, dyed blue, red, &c. ſcarlet cloaks cleaned and refreſhed in the colour; and many other things in the dying way, too tedious to mention here. Allowance given to thoſe that manufacture or ſell. Commiſſions from the country carefully obſerved. They purpoſe to dye black every Friday. Work received and delivered at their houſe, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, two doors from the Stair leading to the Crooked Billet.

N. B. The ſaid *James Clark* has a ſmall aſſortment of very good Shoes and Pumps, and ſome other Goods, which he will ſell upon reaſonable terms. ¶

Kennet Square, Cheſter County, January 1, 1776.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, yeſterday afternoon, a certain *John Crabb*, a native of Old England, ſerved ſome part of his time laſt ſummer in Philadelphia, profeſſes being ſomething of a groom; he is a chunky, clumſy, knock-kneed, pale ill-looking fellow; had on, when he went off, an old wool hat, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, a black cravat, a pair of cloth breeches, and outſide jacket, with cuffs, both of a lightiſh colour, a ſwanſkin under jacket, without ſleeves, brown home made ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes of ſaddle leather, with remarkable thick ſoals. Though I have no great choice in ſeeing the fellow, yet, to prevent the bad example to others, I will give FORTY SHILLINGS reward, provided he is brought home, or ſecured for me in this, Philadelphia, or New-Caſtle county goal. JOSEPH MUSGRAVE. ¶

Imported (agreeable to the reſolves of the Continental Congreſs) and now ſelling cheap, for ready money, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his Store, in Market-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and neat Aſſortment of Merchandize; among which are, Iriſh linens, fine broadcloths, velverets, and hair pluſh; nankeens, bed bunts, moreens, cotton counterpanes, drawboys, men and womens worſted hoſe, womens ſilk and worſted mitts, cambricks and lawns, table cloths, camblets, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, ſhaloons, durants and tammies, knit breeches patterns, muſlins, calicoes, ſilk handkerchiefs, printed ditto, ſewing ſilks, Scotch and coloured threads, mens black ſilk neckcloths, black taffety, mode, ell wide and ¼ yard perſians, beaver and felt hats, nutmegs, cinnamon, alſpice, paſteboards, Dilworth's ſpelling books, playing cards, knives and forks, pewter baſons, plates, ſpoons, &c. Beſt Engliſh ſtarch, fine ſeine twine, with a variety of other goods.

Alſo, a ſtrong Negroe wench, and the time of an Engliſh ſervant maid, who has between 3 and 4 years to ſerve, fit for town or country.

N. B. He receives goods to ſell at vendue as uſual, and next Friday, at one o' clock in the afternoon, at his vendue ſtore, the upper end of Second-ſtreet, will begin the ſale of a large aſſortment of goods. 6 w.

PETER STRETCH,

At his ſtore, the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, hath juſt on hand,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine broadcloths, and trimmings; double milled drabs, ſuitable for great coats, from 16s. to 40s. per yard; brown, ſcarlet, claret, blue, mixed, and drab coloured Bath coatings, from 12s. 6d. to 28s. per yard; ſpotted velvets; thickſets; white hair pluſh; blue, black, and drab coloured all cotton corderoys; beſt four thread black and drab coloured ſtocking breeches; Quakers beſt black paduaſoys, at 20s. per yard; poliſhed ſteel buttons, with plain or pierced borders, and white or yellow rims; embroidered buttons, worked in tambour, upon a variety of faſhionable cloths. The above goods will be ſold at the prices goods of the ſame quality have uſually been ſold for in this city, for caſh only. 6 W.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER,

Oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet,

THE *PHILADELPHIA* NEWEST ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1776. The Aſtronomical Calculations by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this City

Alſo juſt publiſhed, THE PLATES, ſhewing the different Manœuvres generally practiſed at Reviews and Field-Days. Price *Sixpence*. Likewiſe, THE MANUAL EXERCISE as agreed by His Majeſty in the Year 1764. Price *Sixpence*. 6 W.

LIST of LETTERS *remaining in the* Post-Office, *in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

M. ARLAY, Alexander Alliſon, Peter Arther, William Archibald, Polly Adgar, John Aſple, Thomas Allen, Elkins Atkins, Joſeph Alexander, Robert Adams, Thomas Annelly, Joſiah Armſtrong, William Atkinſon, Philadelphia; Mr. Aſh, Sheptown.

B. Redmond Byrne, Mary Barton, Peter Birney, Robert Baxter, James Brown, Thomas Bruntin, Thomas Bell, William Black, Charles Berat, Judith Barrett, James Baxter, Joſeph Browning, Benjamin Boyd, William Burk, James Batten, John Burge, Robert Burchall, Philip Brooke, William Bathkeel, Henry Bell (2) John Beck, Benjamin Brooks, John Bartley, Thomas Brown, John Barret, John Boid, Benjamin Bannerman, Henry Bailie, Robert Brett, Philadelphia; John Bochius, Germantown; John Blair, Weſt-Jerſey; Jacob Bening, Eaſton; Rebecca Beard, Kingſeſs.

C. John Clark (2) John Connor, Henry Cornlay, James Campbell, Morgan Connell, Andrew Clark, William Campbell, Mrs. Caldwell, Edward Connell, Nancy Craben, Jane Conner (2) James Caſſedy, James Conn, John Craig (2) William Culten, Patrick Curren, Charles Camron, James Callaghan, Elinor Connor, Maſſey Croſſan, Samuel Carwin, Hugh Cain, Iſabella Charter, Thadee Callaghan, Frank Carſon, Jane Croſs, Nicholas Coay, Samuel Curry, Sigmon Cobia, William Craig, Richard Corbit, Henry Callanghan, James Cameron, William Carnall, Francis Courtney, Henry Cook, Jeremiah Collins, James Carkey, Widow Cammell, William Clare, Ralph Carey, John Connelly, John Cochran, Thomas Clark, Philadelphia.

D. Margaret Deacon (2) John David, Mary Dickey, Robert Duncan, John Darcy, Richard Davis, Michael Dugan, Dennis Dunn, Elizabeth Deas, Patrick Dougherty, James Duncan, John Duffey, Joſeph Demon, John Donely, John Dunn, Richard Domahon, John Doyle, Mr. Dicklein, Eaſton Dickſon, David Duckers, Thomas Dunkin, Charles Davis, James Donnelly, Tho. Doagh, Peter D Preſontain, George Dougherty, Joſeph Dobſon, Joſeph Drew, Joſeph Devebber, John Daly, Philadelphia; Charles Dighton, James Davis, Cape-May.

E. Sally Edrey, Richard Erroms, Martha Edgar, John Early, James Elder, Mr. Endon, David Enochs, Mary Elliot, Matthew Erwin, William Edmonds, James Erwin, Sophia Eares, Philadelphia.

F. Sarah Francis, John Fetſam, John Feagan, Archibald Fiſher, James Forbes, Patt Flinn, Lewis Farquharſon, Matthew Fay, Michael Freelow, Enoch Flower, Patrick Foley, Hugh Fitzſimons, William Fenton, John Forſter, George Frith, William Forſyth, John Forſyth, James Fell, Philadelphia; Rev. William Frazer, Amwell.

G. James Girven, Eve Graſley, John Grant, Henry Gray, John Gill (2) Capt. Glover, William Graig, William Gibbs, Alexander Gaſlen, James Gelſton, Aleta Gardner, David George, Robert Grant, James Geary, James Greſham, Mr. Geaeut, Cudjoe Gill, George Geddis, Mr. Garriſon, Elizabeth Green, Rebecca Gamble, Philadelphia; Robert Graham, Kingſeſs.

H. James Hamil, Richard Hodges (2) Nathaniel Huſton (2) Francis Higgins, William Hodge, James Hanlon (2) John Houghton, John Hawkins, Lawrence Hogan, John Hughes (2) Daniel Harriſon, Jane Hyman, Margaret Hall (2) Mary Hogan, Roſſey Holmes, Thomas Harbiſon, William Hamilton, Charles Hughes, James Horner, William Hughes, Edward Henry, Thomas Harris, Samuel Hall, Richard Hendricks, James Hogg, Sally Hickling (3) James Huſtan, William G. Hoar, Philadelphia; Walter Hovenden, Jonathan Hughes, New-Town; William Hayes, Hopewell; Samuel Harker, Glouceſter.

J. Richard Johnſton, Mrs. Jones. John Johnſton, David Joyce, David Jones (2) William Jones, Alexander Jemiſon, Holland Johnſon, Mr. Johanna, Philadelphia; Erter Irwin, Bucks County.

K. John Kerr, Charles Knight, Thomas Kennedy (2) Joſeph Kennedy, John Kelly, James Kirk, John Keily, Zeph. Kinſley (2) Nehemiah King, William Knox, Maurice Kelly, William Kirk, John Kennedy (2) Thomas King, Philadelphia.

L. Robert Laſon, John Loage, James Laughlin, Robert Latta, George Leſlie, Robert Lee, Thomas Little, Robert Lumſden, Ladiway Ladwick, Joſeph Lamb, Peter Lawrenſon, Charles Leſlie, Mary Lay, Elizabeth Low, Francis Lewis, Stephen Lowray, Philadelphia; Henry Love, Cheltenham.

M. Patrick M'William, Neal Mimnagh, Hugh Morris, John M'Whiney, Catharine Magill, Henry Miller (2) William Moore, Hugh M'Kinlay, John M'Hangis, Archibald M'Sparron, John Murray (2) Thomas M'Glathery, Thomas Marl, Samuel Matthews, Patrick M'Mullen, Hugh M'Phillemy (2) James M'Evan, John M'Combe, Samuel Martin, Catharine M'Farling, Peter Millinbourger, Maize and Miller, Thomas May, Adam Manderſon, Charles M'Shannon, Samuel Maiſlin, Thomas Obee Malliſon, Patrick Murdock, Tim M'Adam, Thomas Mullon, William M'Cartney, William M'Candliſh (2) George M'Candliſh, Alcom M'Mullan, Andrew Moynahan, Kitty M'Ilvray, Dennis M'Cormick, Edward Maginnis, Robert Mitchell, Colin M'Load, John Magennis, Robert M'Cleay, Francis Moore, Alex. M'Michael (2) Sarah Moore, Robert M'Knowns, Daniel M'Kinley, Thomas Mitchell, Catharine M'Daniel, Felix M'Sloan, Samuel Milward, Michael M'Donnall, James Moore, Alexander M'Crea, John Morrell, William M'Kenney, Samuel Murphy, Mary M'Clinton, Robert Megawan, John M'Burnie, John M'Kinney, John Mitchell, William Marny, Alexander M'Cay, Alexander M'Donnall, Timothy M'Kann, Philadelphia; Henry M'Glathery (2) Norrington; Edward Murphy, Mount-Holly; Owen M'Carthy, Greenwich.

N. Thomas Naylor, John Noalan, Hugh Nelſon (2) William North (2) William Neilſon, Mr. Nulls, Simon Nutter, Andrew Nixon (2) Peter Norie, Jacob Neide, Sarah Neale, Philip Nicholls, James Norris, Robert Norrey, John Nelſon, Philadelphia.

O. Ann Oldes, Benjamin Ogle, John Orr, Arthur J. ONeill, James ORiley, John ONeill, Samuel Oliphant, Philadelphia.

P. Nancy Poſſ, Thomas Poor, Mary Pearce, George Perry, Margaret Patterſon, John Pitman, James Porter, Mary Parkſon, Thomas Polick, Ann Pamer alias Long, John Patterſon, Henry Phillips, Catharine Patterſon, Samuel Packet, Mr. Peters, Mr. Pechem, William Pitt, Thomas Pearch, Bridget Power, Robert Patterſon, John Prior, Mr. Pool, Thomas Payne, Philadelphia; James Patterſon, Manor of Moreland; Joſeph Peck, Cumberland, Weſt-Jerſey.

R. Robert Robertſon, James Roney, William Robinſon, Richard Robb, Molly Rochſberry, David Reed, Jacob Roberts, James Reed, John Ryle, John Randel, John Robertſon, Andrew Rowan, James Ramadge, Robert Ritchie, John Robinſon, Edward Reynolds, John Renfrew, Francis Reeves, John Reed, Barny Roony, Elizabeth Reding, John Ramſey, William Ruſh, Catharine Riley, William Renfew, John Roach, James Roſs, John Rains, Philip Ryon, Henry Rice (2) Richard Ravencroft, James Robins, John Roagh, Andrew Robinſon, James Roſbottom, Philadelphia; Thomas Roſe, Germantown.

S. Samuel Shippard, Samuel Smith, Adam Stevenſon, Catharine Spangler, Donald Sutterland, William Steer (2) Philip Stevens, William Sanders, Robert Samuel, William Savage, Patrick Sagrous, Ann Sayer, William Stamper, William Stevens, John Shearman, Chriſtopher Sothern, Henry Silks, Robert Scott, William Stuart (2) Lewis Singerſon, Mr. Slade (2) Walter Stewart, Gerral Savage (2) Elizabeth Smith, John Scott, George Stevens, Parnell Saunders, J. Schorell, Daniel Stiles, Richard Sheldon, Philadelphia; Chriſtopher Sour, James Swallow, Germantown; Samuel Simpſon, Abington.

T. Alexander Tolmie, Joſeph Turner, Alex. Thomſon, James Tubrid, Greenwood Taylor, Thomas Tyrer, John Taunton, John Thomſon (2) Miſs Turner, Samuel Tate, David Telford, Philadelphia; David Todd, Providence.

V. Nicholas Vallance, John Vincent, James Vance, Philadelphia.

W. Neal Walſh, James Wallace, Luke Welſh, Clary Whaley, Deborah Wilkiſon, Frederick Wier, Mr. Weller, Benjamin Watkins, James Wilſon (2) John Watſon, Robert Wilſon (2) Nicholas Walſh, Charles Watſon, Hugh Williams, William Wilſon, Robert Watſon, Andrew Watſon (2) John M'Crahan Wright, Ann Williams, Margaret Wilſon, Lætitia Webb, Connelly Wynn, James White, Sarah Wilſon, James Walden, Stephen G. Warner, Charles Whitman (2) Philadelphia.

Z. Rev. Dr. John Zubley, Philadelphia.

Trenton Ferry and Plantation.

WHEREON Mr. Renſellear Williams now lives, to be LETT for one or more years, together with the TAVERN, FARM, &c. uſually rented therewith, and to be entered upon the firſt day of March next. Any perſon of proper activity and ſpirit, ſuitable for ſuch a ſituation, and able to give good ſecurity for the rent, ſhall, upon application, receive all due encouragement; none other need apply. For terms, enquire of DANIEL COXE, Eſq; at Trenton, or Doctor REDMAN, in Philadelphia.

New-Caſtle County, on Delaware, December 20, 1775.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as would undertake to deliver, in ſome ſhort and convenient Time,

One Hundred good FIRELOCKS,

made in this or any neighbouring Colony, that they do make known their Propoſals as ſpeedily as poſſible to the Subſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to contract for the ſame, for the Uſe of this County.

JAMES LATIMER,
JOHN EVANS.

¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of January next, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Southwark, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and kitchen and frame work ſhop and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with all and every other the improvements and appurtenances, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third and ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front about 40 feet, more or leſs, and in depth on Shippen-ſtreet, 30 feet; bounded by ground of George Woods, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ----- per annum; late the eſtate of Joſeph Rhoads; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 4th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in Front-ſtreet, Southwark, the unexpired term of about ten years to come, of and in a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Almond-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid; late the property of James Weldon Roberts; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 9th day of January, 1776, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, ſituate about 1 mile from John Porter's Inn, in the townſhip of Whitpain, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitpain aforeſaid, containing 145 acres and 74 perches; bounded by lands of George Caſtner, and others; late the eſtate of Robert Porter, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

FRANCIS TRUMBLE

Has for SALE, at his Cabinet and Chair-ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, near Pine-ſtreet,

EIGHTY mahogany chairs, carved and plain; 30 tea tables; 20 dining tables; 6 deſks; cheſts of drawers; deſks and book-caſes; dreſſing tables; writing tables; card tables; pembroke tables; tea ſtands; tea trays; tea and decanter boards; bedſteads and cradles. The whole made of ſeaſoned mahogany, and good workmanſhip. Twelve hundred Windſor chairs; walnut chairs and cradles; ſettees; painted bedſteads and tables; ſacking bottoms; chairs and ſtools for counting-houſes; flat and round hard wood rulers; ſea cheſts; walking ſticks; lime ſqueeſers; rolling pins; ſugar mallets; bedſtead and cloak pins; 20,000 feet of mahogany board, and plank, fit for immediate uſe; poplar, oak, and New-England pine plank; oak poſts, from 12 to 18 feet long. An aſſortment of low price braſs handles for cheſts of drawers; braſs locks, and lifting handles, for deſks; braſs knockers for doors; faſh ſcrews, and curtain rings; coffin handles, plates, and letters; cheſt hinges; ſnipe bill T hinges; augres; ſocket heading chiſſels, and gouges; ſcale beams; iron boxes; ſhoemakers pinchers; awl handles, and blades; ſcupper nails; bed ſcrews; cheſt handles. Alſo, the Times of three Dutch Servant men, who have each near four years to ſerve.

WANTED. Several journeymen ſpinning-wheel makers; 5000 feet 2 inch poplar plank; 2000 feet inch ditto; 2000 half inch ditto; 1000 feet walnut plank, 2½ inches thick; 1000 feet ½ inch ditto; 1000 feet of white oak joint ſtuff for tables; 40 ſetts of poplar ſtuff for bedſteads; 4 cords of white oak butts, clear of knots, in 4 feet lengths; 40,000 hickory ſticks for Windſor chairs; 500 ſetts of ſtocks and rims for ſpinning wheels. Any perſons who can ſupply me with the above, by calling on me at my houſe, in Second-ſtreet, Southwark, will oblige, their friend, FRANCIS TRUMBLE. ‖ 7ſ6.

GOODS in the MAYOR'S OFFICE, ſuppoſed to be STOLEN,

ONE Silver Table Spoon, a Beaver Hat, almoſt new, a Liſt Carpet, a Rug, a Sailor's blue Jacket, a Sailor's red Jacket, a Pewter Ba[illegible]n and Tea Pot, and a ſmall Sum of Money. *December* 26, 1775.

PRINTING,

In *Engliſh*, *German*, and other Languages.

THE Subſcribers being provided with a general Aſſortment of NEW and ELEGANT TYPES, and other Printing-Materials, have opened an OFFICE, at the Corner of *Coats's-Alley*, in *Second-ſtreet*, above *Race-ſtreet*, oppoſite the Sign of the BUCK; where they intend carrying on the PRINTING BUSINESS in all its different Branches, with Care, Fidelity and Expedition: And as they are determined to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to give Satisfaction to thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ them, they humbly requeſt the Favour and Encouragement of the Public in general, and their Friends and Acquaintance in particular. MELCHIOR STYNER, and *Philadelphia, Dec.* 18. 1775. CHARLES OIST.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a DUTCH SERVANT GIRL; ſhe is hearty and ſtrong, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, has upwards of Six Years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an ENGLISH SERVANT GIRL, who has 3 Years and 8 Months to ſerve; can do moſt Kinds of Houſe-work. Alſo a NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles; is very handy about Houſe. Enquire of the PRINTERS. *Dec.* 27. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, on Firſt-day, the 24th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living on Newtown Creek, in Glouceſter county, an Engliſh ſervant lad, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, named *Thomas Day*, but probably may change it, about 20 years of age, wears his own light coloured buſhy hair; had on, when he went away, a half-worn beaver hat, cloth coloured upper jacket, very much worn, under it a Wilton coatee, much on the reddiſh caſt, buckſkin breeches, much wore and broke on the knees, coarſe homeſpun ſhirt, quite new, grey yarn ſtockings, lately footed, old ſhoes, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, from

BENJAMIN THACKREY.

☞ It is likely he will make for Dunmore, as he came from that way, and is a great Tory. *December* 27, 1775. ¶

Cheſter County, Twelfth-Month 13, 1775.

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 20th day of the Firſt-Month next, at the houſe of Joſeph Gibbons, in Weſt-town, the following articles, viz.

A WEAVER's LOOM, Slays and Geers, with other utenſils fitting to carry on the weaving buſineſs; alſo a ſtove, and ſome wearing apparel, mall and wedges, pitching axe, &c. likewiſe a ſilver watch, with ſundry other articles; late the effects of Francis Miller; attached for the uſe of the ſaid Miller's creditors, and ſold by GEORGE ASHBRIDGE, THOMAS TAYLOR, and CALEB JAMES, Auditors.

N. B. All perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid *Miller*, are deſired to give their attendance, at the houſe of Jacob James, in Goſhen, on the 27th day of ſaid month, in order to bring in their accounts, that the dividend may be adjuſted by ſaid Auditors. † 5 W.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Frankford, a bright ſorrel MARE, about 12 years old, about 14½ hands high, lately ſhod all round, paces and trots well, ſome white in her face, one hind foot white, a ſhort dock and ſwitch tail; alſo a half-worn Saddle, with odd ſtirrups and a patch on the pummel. Any perſon apprehending the thief and mare, ſhall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by

December 22, 1775. ‖ JOHN ROBERTS.

New-York, December 13, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SAMUEL LOUDON

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that on Thurſday, the Fourth Day of January next, he will publiſh No. I. of a News-paper, (To be continued weekly) entituled, THE

NEW-YORK PACKET;

OR THE

AMERICAN ADVERTISER.

HE is encouraged to undertake this arduous Work by the Advice, and promiſed literary Aſſiſtance, of a numerous Circle of warm Friends to our (at preſent much diſtreſſed) Country.

In the Courſe of this Publication, the Editor engages to do every thing in his Power to render it a valuable and accurate NEWS-PAPER, in order that the Public, through its Channel, may receive the earlieſt Intelligence of the State of public Affairs, and of the ſeveral intereſting Occurrences which may occaſionally happen, whether at home or abroad.

He has poſſeſſed himſelf of a neat and ſizeable Aſſortment of Types, together with every other Neceſſary for carrying on a ſplendid News-paper; and the beſt Hands ſhall be procured to perform the mechanical Part.

The NEW-YORK PACKET will be printed in Folio, on a large Paper, of a good Quality, and equal in Size to the other News-papers publiſhed in this City; the Price TWELVE SHILLINGS per Annum: Advertiſements will be inſerted at the uſual Price of FIVE SHILLINGS, when of a moderate Length, and continued Four Weeks; longer Advertiſements to be charged accordingly.

The Publiſher flatters himſelf, that the NEW-YORK PACKET will be conducted on ſuch Principles, as will influence every Lover of real Merit, who may encourage the Work, to preſerve it in Volumes, as a faithful Chronicle of its own Time.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are thankfully received by SAMUEL LOUDON, at his Houſe in Dock-Street, near the Coffee-Houſe, New-York, where the Printing Buſineſs is carried on with Neatneſs, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

THIS is to give Notice, That the SHIP

ELIZABETH,

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

COMMANDER,

WILL ſail on the 15th of January inſt. wind and weather permitting,

FOR

Cork, Falmouth and London,

ALL perſons who intend to go paſſengers in ſaid ſhip, are deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible to the Commander on board, at Mr. Bickley's wharff, the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff, or at the London Coffee-houſe, to pay their paſſage-money and chooſe their births, that proviſion may be made accordingly.

December 20, 1775.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in East-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 12th inſtant, A SILVER WATCH, almoſt new, with a China face, a ſteel chain, braſs key, and the ſeal of a reddiſh colour; wrote on the face of the watch *Iſaac Rodgers, London*. Whoever ſecures the thief and watch, ſo as the owner may have it again, and the thief convicted, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the watch only, paid by WILLIAM TODD. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.